



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1881.

The recently revived project for inducing the Government to assist the people of the South in their onerous burden of educating the negro is not only charitable and wise, but is also eminently equitable and just as to be imperative upon a civilized nation. No matter how opinions may differ about the advantages of education, no reasonable man believes that it possesses any for slaves; it can only make them discontented with their condition, and miserable. There was no necessity, therefore, for the owners of the slaves to educate them; they never looked upon such education as their duty, and the idea of providing the means for it never entered their minds. It is all different now, however, for Northern ideas dominate the country, and according to these ideas education must be general, and is prescribed for black and white alike. But as the South is in no part responsible for this asserted necessity, as its slaves were freed by force and without remuneration, as its people were impoverished by this misnomer, inasmuch as slavery was the basis of its wealth, and as Southern land without slaves was rendered almost worthless, and finally as the freedmen contribute little or nothing toward their own education, the Government, in every light in which the subject can be viewed, is bound to assist, and that liberally, in the work it has imposed upon the Southern people. The impoverishment of the South was the legitimate result of the war, could not well have been avoided, and is not complained of, but to impose upon it the sole burden of educating the wards of the nation is an act of justice so patent that it is seen and properly appreciated even by many people in the North.

It is reported that the resignation of Mr. Gorman as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will not be accepted, and that that gentleman will be re-elected to the position he has filled so efficiently for many years past. It seems to be the concurrent opinion of all acquainted with the affairs of the C. & O. Canal Company that Mr. Gorman has managed them in a way that has redounded to the best interest of all concerned, and we hope, therefore, that the report referred to may be true, and also that Mr. Gorman's recent suggestion about the enlargement and improvement of the locks of the canal so as to cheapen the cost of transportation by enabling one team to draw two boats, instead of one, may be adopted and that he be entrusted with its execution. The mere existence of the canal as a competitor with the railroads, for coal freights constitutes an important factor in preventing those freights from reaching extortionate proportions, and its enlarged capacity, its increased efficiency, and its extended popularity as a means of transportation, by reason of a great reduction in its rates, must operate still further in the same beneficial direction. With the capacity of the canal increased and its freights lowered, the old idea of its extension to the Ohio river will be revived, and possibly the dream of Washington, which was that through it the products of the West would reach the Atlantic coast, be yet fulfilled. Should the canal over top the Ohio—and its assured profits and the prevailing cheapness of money render such a thing by no means improbable—it would produce as great a change in the transportation of the country as that caused by the recently adopted barge system on the Mississippi, and make large and prosperous cities of its terminal points.

The Mahonites assembled in convention at Richmond to day. In the platform they will adopt they will felicitate their party upon the victory it achieved by deception in 1879, and upon events that have occurred and benefits that have accrued since that time that were no more dependent upon that victory than upon changes in the moon. They will recognize the obligation of the State to support her institutions, including her free schools, but will advise a repeal of the law making the payment of the capitation tax a prerequisite to suffrage, though that tax is the chief support of the free schools, and though Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other equally as good republican States, exact the same tax. They will declare their purpose to settle the State debt upon the Riddler plan, which is to rob the creditors of more than one third of their just claims, and will close by expressing a desire for a more cordial and fraternal relationship with the Hoars, Dawes, Legans, Kelloggs and other ultra haters and revilers of the South, so happily commanded by their leader upon his entries into the Senate. Their platform is intended to catch the republican vote, but if Virginia republicans of long standing are to be credited, it will prove as signal a failure as the ticket they will nominate.

We learn with pleasure that it is proposed that the Hon. John Goode shall visit our city for the purpose of explaining the object, etc., of "the Yorktown Centennial Association." The centennial of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown was one of the most important occasions that has ever occurred in this country. Many distinguished foreigners will be present—a large representation from the French and American navies, all the glittering muskets that State and national pride can command and "the world"—be there to see. It is meet that the citizens of Alexandria should know something about this triumphal fate about to be held upon Virginia soil, and we feel sure that Mr. Goode will be welcomed by a large and enthusiastic audience. His high reputation as an orator, and the interesting theme can hardly fail to prove most agreeable and instructive.

live, and we feel sure that Mr. Goode will be met with that welcome that Alexandrians know so well how to give.

Notwithstanding his own serious trials and troubles at Albany, Mr. Cocking, at the instance of Mr. Goode, has taken time to send General Mahone assurance of his "whole heart." Strange to say, and against the advice of Mr. Blaine, this President has sent the General similar assurances. Birds of a feather will flock together, and the bag in the saddle made with Mahone detests them from publicly breaking with him as that they made with the Louisiana returning board prevented them from "going back" upon that infamous gang. The General knows too much about them to be slighted, publicly at least.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1881.

Mr. Dorsey has left the city nominally for his ranch in the West, but really for a place only known to his most intimate friends. It has been determined not to present the charges against him and his party to the grand jury now in session, but to the one to be drawn, and a prominent official said to day that these charges would incalculable not less than fifty men who now enjoy fair reputations. There will be more discharges in the contract bureau of the Post-office Department to day.

Mr. Grueszner Morris, who has been appointed U. S. Collector for Alaska, via Col. M. D. Ball, removed, was an agent of the Government in that Territory for some years, and is largely interested in the developments of its mining interests. He was a faithful agent, and it is said, merited promotion. There were no charges against Col. Ball, and he, it is reported, will be promoted for elsewhere.

With regard to the President's reported assurance of support to the Mahone movement in Virginia the latest reliable intelligence is that the report is incorrect, and that he will not announce his policy in that respect until he sees what kind of a platform the Mahone Convention adopts and what sort of a ticket it nominates. If it substantiates the real issue is not, repudiation, to the senses of a free ballot and a fair count, and repudiates the republican doctrine of the New England States which impose qualifications upon the privilege of suffrage, and in addition, shows a disposition to dirty with the republicans in the work of office, he will go what he can to elect that ticket. Mr. Blaine's advice to the contrary, for it is said by those who ought to know that Mr. Blaine is not as much premier now as he was three months ago, and is more premier now than he will be three months hence. It is also said that probably the only one point on which the President and Mr. Cocking do now or ever hereafter will agree is their friendliness to the man who defied his State, his nation and his party at the critical moment, gave the radicals the control of the Senate and united with them in introducing and making Virginia a free State.

A delegation of West Virginians, consisting of Messrs. Goff, Akinson Moore, Gaines and Pipes, was at the White House to day in the interest of A. W. Campbell, whom they desire to have appointed to the Berlin Mission. Mr. Campbell, it will be recollected, was one of the most ultra anti-Germans in the Chicago Convention and he will doubtless be well provided for even if he be not sent to Berlin. Several delegations from Baltimore were also at the White House to day in the interest of parties seeking Federal appointments in their city.

A gentleman who arrived here on the train from Loudoun county, Virginia, this morning, says that all the growing crops there, corn, wheat and oats are looking remarkably well, that the pastures are excellent, and the sheep and cattle in fine condition.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
Mr. Hayes says Mr. Cocking is a monomaniac on the subject of his own greatness.

It is proposed to run ex Senator Whyte for Mayor of Baltimore in order to break the "ring."

Three hundred men, women and children arrived at New York from Europe yesterday to go to Utah.

President Garfield has been invited to attend the Atlanta International Cotton Exposition and says he will attend if the public business will permit.

Frederick Douglass, the now register of deeds for the District of Columbia, has appointed his daughter one of the copyists in the register's office.

The annual commencement of the law department of Howard University colored, took place last night. President Garfield was present but did not deliver an address.

The Washington convention of the Episcopal church closed last night at St. John's Church. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. Forrest. The annual report of the dean was read and approved.

The decoration yesterday of the graves of the Confederate dead in Loudoun Park Cemetery, Baltimore, by the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, drew a large assemblage. The address of Captain J. H. Chamberlayne, was scholarly and eloquent, and breathed the spirit of the true soldier and patriot.

Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, returned to Baltimore yesterday afternoon, after more than a year's absence in England and the Continent, and his reception at Camden Station—where were assembled the representatives of the financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the city, prominent city and government officials—members of the legal fraternity and the professors of that great institution of learning, the Johns Hopkins University—was an ovation.

The Board of Trade, the Ohio and Ohio Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association sent committees to welcome the distinguished citizen, and the municipality was represented by the Mayor and other officials.

A. C. Haskill, president of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, of the Clyde combination, was in Augusta Ga., yesterday, in conference with President Venable, of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, and with the Mayor. He made a proposition to the city to purchase the latter's stock, which is nearly a controlling interest, and guarantees the immediate completion of the road, to Greenwood and the building of a through line to Knoxville via Eiberton, Ga., and Rabun Gap within three years, giving the city an equal amount of stock in the new line. He will also give the city a bond of \$500,000 for the performance of this agreement. The city will accept the proposition if the bond is given. This is looked upon as a movement on the part of the Clyde combination to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio from going to Augusta.

CONKLING'S COMPLIMENTS TO MAHONE—ALBANY, June 1.—The following dispatch was sent to night:

"Albany, June 1.—Gen. Mahone, Richmond, Va. Your every effort for the true advance of the South and to make elections real and fair has my whole heart, and deserves the co-operation of republicans everywhere."

ROBERT CONKLING

THE SUNDAY LAW.
OPINION OF THE MAYOR DECLARING IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Mayor this morning rendered the following opinion in the case of the City Council vs. James Wilkerson, charged with a violation of a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday:

The City Council of Alexandria, June 1, 1881, against James Wilkerson.

The defendant James Wilkerson this day appeared before me in answer to the following summons:

"Mayor's Office,
"Corporation of Alexandria, Va., to wit: James Wilkerson, do hereby summon you to answer for selling intoxicating or other drinks in his saloon, store or other place on Sunday, the 29th inst. on oath or complaint of Thomas Hayes."

"Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1881.
COURTLAND H. SMITH, Mayor.
"To B. E. Battie or any policeman."

The defendant and the Corporation appeared by counsel, and the defendant moved that the summons be quashed.

The proceeding in this case grows out of an alleged violation of an ordinance of the City Council to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors from 12 o'clock on Saturday night until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and every day until 12 o'clock of the succeeding Sunday night, passed May 10, 1881.

The provisions are as follows:

"Be it enacted by the City Council of Alexandria, that no bar room, saloon or other place for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be opened, and no intoxicating liquors or other drinks shall be sold in any bar room, saloon, restaurant, store, or other place, from 12 o'clock on Saturday night of each and every week until 12 o'clock of the succeeding Sunday night; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars for the first offense nor more than twenty dollars for each subsequent offense."

"This act shall be in force from its passage."

This ordinance was evidently passed to supply the omission of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 8, 1880, as follows:

"No bar room, saloon or other place for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be opened, and no intoxicating liquors or other drinks shall be sold in any bar room, saloon, restaurant, store or other place from 12 o'clock on Saturday night of each and every week until 12 o'clock of the succeeding Sunday night; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars for the first offense nor more than twenty dollars for each subsequent offense."

The City Council by the amended charter, approved January 25, 1879, has power to prohibit the keeping of tippling houses, and to make all laws which they shall deem requisite for the regulation of the morals and police of said city and to enforce the observance of these laws by reasonable penalties and forfeitures, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the offender, and when no goods and chattels can be found, by confinement to labor for a period not exceeding three months, provided that such laws shall not be repugnant to or inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the State or of the United States." Corp. Laws 1880, p. 41, sections 14 and 15.

Two questions are presented for my consideration in this case:

First, The power of the City Council to prescribe certain acts or offenses misdemeanors.

Second, The power of the Mayor to summarily order the accused of a misdemeanor without the power of a trial by jury.

As to the power of the City Council to create offenses misdemeanors, there must be some express grant of such power by the Legislature; otherwise it will not be inferred from grants of power general in their character, nor will the authority be held to exist as an implied or incidental right.

If we look to the charter of the city we find no such power conferred by the State, and the question arises can the "general welfare clause" above referred to be construed as extending to the City Council power to declare and provide misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors are essentially criminal offenses, indictable in the courts of common law and are distinguishable from mere infractions of municipal laws the penalties of which are recoverable by means of debt or assumpsit.

Now, the city ordinance provides that if any person shall violate its provisions, that he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine, &c.

I am of opinion, upon an examination of the authorities laid before me, that no such power is conferred upon the City Council by its charter.

It is settled law of most of the States, that when a citizen is taken to an indictable offense it cannot be punished under municipal ordinances. The law in support of these propositions is laid down in Dillon's treatise on Municipal Corporations, and is there fully discussed. If the Corporation has the power, in the absence of a grant and limitation of power, to declare acts misdemeanors, it would follow that it could also declare acts to be felonies and provide for their punishment likewise, which would under no circumstances be conceded. But if the Corporation should possess such power to declare and punish misdemeanors there is certainly no warrant of authority, either expressed or implied, authorizing the Mayor to summarily convict and punish misdemeanors.

As before shown a prosecution for a misdemeanor, as declared by the ordinance, is essentially criminal, and the State Constitution provides in the Bill of Rights, "that in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man has a right to demand the nature and cause of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty."

As before shown the power of the City Council to create by laws is qualified by the proviso declaring that such laws shall not be repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution of the State.

If an appeal would lie in favor of the defendant from the decision of the Mayor to the Corporation Court upon a trial and conviction for violation of the ordinance, of course the right of trial by jury would not be invaded nor the ordinance be repugnant to the constitution. But, unfortunately such is not the case. If the Mayor takes jurisdiction his judgment becomes final of the question; the accused stands convicted of a misdemeanor, so designated in the ordinance, and the right to a trial by jury in a criminal prosecution is denied to the defendant. In such cases, even though the charter should give such power to the Council and the Mayor, it would be void under the provisions of our constitution.

In an analogous case Ch. J. Gibson, of Pennsylvania, remarked that if the charter empowered a mayor to confer a power to imprison on a summary conviction for a misdemeanor and without appeal to a jury, it would be so far unconstitutional and void. (Barrie vs. Com., 3 Pa., 263.)

In the case under consideration the Legislature has not even attempted to confer any such power upon the Council, nor has it conferred power upon the Mayor to summon a jury; but, on the contrary, has carefully guarded the exercise of legislative powers by providing that the enactments of Council shall not be repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution. I am, therefore, fully convinced that should the Mayor undertake to convict and punish in this case, he would be violating one of the chief safeguards to human liberty contained in the fundamental law; that law which creates the citizen and from which he derives his power.

As the executive of the city, relying upon the sagacity and wisdom of the City Council, this ordinance received my approval, and I called upon a review its provisions in the capacity of a judge.

Questions and objections going to the rightfulness of this power are now for the first time presented, and believing as I do that to further proceed in this case would be overlooking the constitution, such proceeding would be without the excuse that they arose from an error of judgment. The summons is therefore, quashed and the defendant discharged.

An Exciting Scene.

Mr. Dennis Fenton, a well known citizen, and a giant in size and strength, has for some time been eccentric in his behavior. In Pennsylvania, where he had a railroad contract, a few months ago, his services were such as to alarm the good people of the town of Waynesboro, and induce them to believe that he was a dangerous lunatic, and an order was passed by the Court of Franklin county consigning him to an asylum. He escaped there, however, by returning to this place—his wonderful feats of strength, for which he is noted, having inspired officers and citizens alike with a wholesome fear, which prevented them from putting themselves within reach of his powerful arm. He conducted himself very well here, until last week when on several occasions he defied the law and his officers; and although a warrant was issued for his arrest, the manifest danger of the undertaking, together with the solicitations of friends who hoped to be able to get him under control by peaceful means, induced the police to overlook his conduct. On Friday night, however, he literally took possession of the town. During the whole night he kept up an uproar in the streets, broke lamps, smashed windows, etc., and at daylight he repaired to the market house, where he amused the large crowd by his antics. He wore neither hat or shoes, and had scarcely enough clothing on his person to hide his nakedness. Except the natural scandal of such proceedings, he was harmless enough for a while, but at last he grew more violent, and began to chase the crowds of idlers who surrounded him. Everybody agreed that he ought to be captured, but no one moved in the matter until Gen. J. H. Williams appeared on the scene. He determined to attempt the capture, and with a posse of men he proceeded to surround him. He was armed with a rifle, and a powerful colored man named Jacob Smith, who was chasing the crowd in every direction, came up and attempted to strike him with a club. Fenton, however, was not to be taken so easily, and he seized the club and struck Smith on the head with it. Smith fell to the ground, and Fenton, with a look of triumph, turned to the crowd and said: "I have done it! I have done it!"

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VIRGINIA NEWS.

A joint stock company has been organized at Front Royal, Warren county, for the manufacture of spoked, rims, doors, sash, blinds and other articles of wood work on an extensive scale.

The Rev. W. C. Bittling was ordained a Baptist minister at Luray on the third Sunday in May. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Bittling, of Baltimore, preached the ordination sermon. The ceremony was highly impressive, and was witnessed by a large congregation.

Recently whilst Mr. Jacob Pierce was fishing in the Shenandoah, near Front Royal, he discovered a barrel of apple brandy that was deposited there, it is supposed, during the great freshet of 1870—making the brandy more than eleven years old.

The grocery store of Wm. H. Griggs, at White Post, Clarke county, was forcibly entered and robbed on last Saturday night of bacon, tobacco, cotton, and other articles of value. This occurred after the remains of the owner, who died at Berryville that day, had reached his late home.

A gentleman of Charlottesville is trying the novel experiment of raising a crop of rice in Albemarle county. The Jeffersonian says: "As it is an experiment the crop of course is small, yet it is doing well so far, and promises a fair return for the labor and care expended. The field on which the rice grows floats in water, and the entire crop may be found in the compass of a glass jar."

Mr. William Mahone, jr., was married in Petersburg yesterday to Miss Tanner, daughter of Major Tanner, of that city. The Richmond Dispatch says: "It is said that when a friend of the General proposed yesterday to go over and witness the ceremony, he replied with emphasis that he had no time to go to marriage; he had other matters to attend to."

The Vulcan Iron Works, corner of Sixth and Byrd streets, Richmond, Messrs. Bruce & Archer proprietors, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss in buildings, material, and machinery is computed to be at least \$25,000. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is said to have been caused by the ignition of shavings near the engine. The works have employment to about 75 hands.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia met at Grace Street Baptist Church, Richmond, yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. Jas. G. Field; Vice Presidents, Thos. Tabb, Chas. T. Green, W. B. Barksdale and F. V. Winston; Secretary, Rev. L. J. Haly; Auditor, J. B. Winston. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year to have been \$19,120.82 and the expenditures \$19,348.45.

The work on the Shenandoah Valley railroad is progressing rapidly between Warrenton and the mouth of South river, and the right of way has been acquired nearly through half of Rockbridge county. The striking feature on this road is its hugeness so closely to the base of the mountains, which will soon be docted with furnace stacks to reduce the iron ore into marketable iron.

Errata.
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, May 31.

In the statement published in the Gazette of 28th ultimo, in violation of the verdict of the session of the Manassas Presbyterian church, I observed a number of inaccuracies. Three of them materially alter the meaning of the passages in which they occur. We are sorry to say that Miss Trimmer had more "jitters" than any other lady in the church. The passage should read, "The young lady had, perhaps, more leisure than any other lady in the church, and consequently in managing the details of the fair, society meetings, suppers, &c. Miss Trimmer has always been very active."

In the sentence immediately succeeding the correspondence, we are made to say, "We will not proceed to consider Mr. Gaines' charges, &c." It should read we will now proceed to consider Mr. Gaines' charges, &c. In the third sentence the word "not" is omitted. The passage should read as follows, "Mr. Davies, the editor of the Manassas Gazette, says: 'Mr. Todd could have talked with the young lady at the lodge, if the church business was pressing, without without giving Mr. Davies a chance to kiss a chance to overhear and spread abroad the difficulty in the church, &c. Pardon correct and oblige. Yours, &c. C. A. SNOWBALL."

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company was held yesterday in Baltimore. The report of President Bowie and the board of directors showed that the gross earnings from all sources were \$790,147.37, of which the Washington line and tunnel were \$748,460.39, and the Pope's Creek line \$41,686.98, showing an increase, as compared with 1879, on the Washington line of \$50,735.75, and on the Pope's Creek line of \$3,182.42. The total expenses were \$622,031.19 of which the Washington line were \$571,137.51 and the Pope's Creek line \$50,893.68. The net earnings were for the Washington line \$177,126.86, making the entire net earnings \$167,481.18. Hon. Oden Bowie was re-elected President of the company.

THE MEMORIAL STONE to be placed over the remains of the Ashby Brothers in Stonewall Cemetery, next Monday, will be set up during the present week. It is of granite, with base, two sub-bases, and die stone, the form of polished granite, and the latter richly carved and ornamented with illustrations, having corresponding caps worked into the cap stone, which crown the whole. The inscription will read: "General Turner Ashby, died in battle June 6, 1862, and 'Captain Richard Ashby, died July 31, 1861, and 'The Ashby Brothers.' Beneath the latter inscription are emblematic designs, one being the Masonic insignia and the other two words crossed. Around the cap stone will be inscribed: "BROTHERS, the Ladies of Winchester, June 6, 1881."—Winchester Times.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. H. C. W. N. S. B. R. O. N. C. H. A. L. T. Y. C. H. E. S. do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, relieving Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrhs, and the Throat Troubles which Croup and Whooping Cough are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use during an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few simple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere. mh19

DIED.
At Brambleton, Loudoun county, Va., May 21st, 1881, LUDUY, second daughter of George C. and Maria Hutchison, aged 6 years and 11 months.

Little Lucy, thou art gone,
How short thy stay has been;
Thou didst not let thy heart upon
This world of grief and sin,
We loved and cherished Lucy so,
How hard to give thee up,
It fills our hearts with bitter we,
To drain this bitter cup.

We who saw that lovely face,
So peaceful and serene,
How could we wish to drag it back,
To this vain world of sin.

Sleep little Lucy, sleep in peace,
Till the last trump shall sound,
To call us up to see his face,
On Canaan's holy ground.

Yes, thou shalt very soon arise,
And never die again,
Fare thee with Christ in Paradise,
Far from the reach of pain.

Then cease thy weeping friends,
And rest on God's decree,
For hath not Christ declared, "of such" His Kingdom was to be,

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS.

The Mahone Convention.
[Special to the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, June 2—3 p. m.—The Mahone readjuster convention assembled in the Theatre to day at noon, and was called to order by S. B. Bolling, who said he did so in the absence of the chairman of the executive committee, not seeming to be aware that Gen. Mahone was in the rear of the stage. Upon his motion John Paul, of Rockingham, was chosen temporary chairman.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Paul congratulated the convention and the State of Virginia, and the readjuster party upon the readjuster position it holds in the politics of the country. You are here, he said, no longer heralded as a painful party of repudiators; but you are recognized as the honest and the only debt-paying party in the State. Your record established as a party, jealous of the honor of your native State and ever ready to protect her glory, you have shown to the world that when you say you are going to pay you are the man to do it—that you intend to pay the last dollar that you honestly owe. The readjuster party has come to the front and broken down the barriers of prejudices by proclaiming a liberal and progressive policy. He said that the readjuster party of Virginia is the only debt-paying organization that has made itself felt in the politics of the country. The remarks of Mr. Paul were loudly applauded.

After an half an hour's session the Convention took a recess till 2.30.

There is considerable bitterness exhibited between the Massy and Cameron factions, which is waxing more intense, and it is feared to predict who will be nominated. There was a bitter quarrel among the delegation from the Second District over the appointments upon the committee.

[By Associated Press.]
Richmond, Va., June 2.—The readjuster State convention met here to day and was called to order at 12.15 p. m. by Gen. S. B. Bolling, in the absence of Gen. Mahone, chairman of the State central committee, and upon his motion Hon. John Paul, of Rockingham, was appointed temporary chairman. He made a brief but stirring address, commending the readjuster permanent organization was appointed.

From Albany.
ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—The following is the result of the first ballot, to day, for the vacancy caused by Mr. Cocking's resignation: For Cocking 31, Jacobs 32, Wheeler 19, Rogers 11, Cornell 21, Benton 2, Pomeroy 1, Edick 1, Folger 2, Crowley 1, Bradley 1, Emission 2, Chapman 1, Dutcher 1, Lapham 1, and Fish 1.

The following is the vote to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Platt's resignation: For Platt 28, Kerekes 53, Dewey 23, Cornell 11, Lyman 8, Evans 2, Ward 3, Folger 3, Crowley 1, Miller 9, Dutcher 2, Wadsworth 2, George B. Sloan 1, J. VanCott 1, David Ramsey 1, and Fenton 1.

The joint session then proceeded to take another vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cocking. Mr. Cowles caused his vote from Cocking to be counted. The vote was as follows: For Cocking 33, Wheeler 17, Jacobs 32, Brady 1, Rogers 15, Cornell 20, Fenton 3, others scattering.

The Assembly, by a vote of 61 to 56, has adopted a concurrent resolution for a recess from Friday until Tuesday next.

The second vote to day for the successor to Mr. Platt resulted as follows: For Platt 28, Dewey 53, Kerekes 53, Cornell 13, and the remainder scattering.

The Albany special of the Evening Post says: "The large gains for Cornell for the short term, and for Dewey for the long term, indicate that the administration men will unite upon them by to-morrow. An important conference is referred to on this subject will be held to night."

An Explanation.
CITY OF MEXICO, June 2.—The reports of the seizure of the American vessel *Acacia* by the Mexican authorities at Progreso have been corrected. The captain of that vessel had abandoned her with a full cargo, thinking her lost, and so reported to the captain of the port at Progreso, who, with the help of Mexican sailors, succeeded in saving her. The captain of the *Acacia* subsequently refused to pay salvage and the case was brought before the competent tribunal.